MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 MAY 1982

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi troops killed 4,075 Iranians and destroyed 68 Iranian tanks on 11 May during an early morning attack by Iranian infantry and armored forces on Iraqi units north of Khorramshahr, INA reported citing a military spokesman. The Iraqi troops repulsed the Iranians and forced them to retreat, the spokesman said.

Earlier, an Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by Baghdad radio said that on 10 May Iraqi troops had launched a wide-scale attack on Iranian units in the area west of the Karun River and north of Khorramshahr, killing large numbers of Iranians. Iraqi planes and helicopters carried out continuous air attacks on Iranian units west of the Karum River throughout the day resulting in the destruction of 23 Iranian tanks and 20 Iranian troop concentrations. Iraqi forces foiled a 10 May Iranian attack in the area West of the Karun River and north of Khorramshahr, killing or capturing many Iranian troops, the communique said.

Citing a dispatch from its correspondent, INA denied Iranian claims that fighting is currently going on around Khorramshahr. It emphasized that Iraqi forces are still in complete control of the Khorramshahr sector.

Iranian forces completely destroyed the Iraqi 90th Infantry Brigade and inflicted heavy losses on the 48th Infantry Brigade and 10th Armored Brigade, according to an armed forces and Guards Corps communique broadcast by Tehran radio. More than 100 Iraqi tanks and personnel carriers were destroyed during clashes on 9 and 10 May, the communique said. It also noted that one Iraqi plane was shot down, bringing the total number of Iraqi planes lost since the beginning of the operation to 25.

Iran

Security Situation -- Nine leading Mojahedin-e Khalq activists were killed and a number of others were wounded and captured when revolution guards smashed a Mojahedin safehouse, Tehran radio reported.

Foreign Ministry statement -- A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio said the expansion of friendly relations between Iran and Arab countries which have accepted the reality of the Islamic revolution is "imperative and necessary." Regimes in the region determine their future by the regulation of their relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, the statement asserted.

Lebanon

Tripoli Fighting -- Battles continued between rival factions in the northern city of Tripoli, Beirut radio reported. Inhabitants were appealing for help after experiencing shortages of water and food. The radio said 9 people were killed and 38 wounded in the fighting on 10 May, bringing the total to 19 killed and 109 wounded since the start of the clashes. However, the city was calm early on 11 May following a new agreement whereby representatives of the warring factions will participate in a joint committee to assume observation work in the city, according to another radio report.

Aftermath of Israeli Raid -- Lebanon has complained to the UN Security Council over the latest Israeli raid in which eight people died, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that the joint forces have declared a state of maximum alert as a precaution against any new attack. During their 9 May emergency meeting Palestinian resistance groups decided to refrain from shelling Israeli territory without prior coordination and without a central decision, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed the need to refrain from unilateral retaliation against Israel, the radio said, and criticized some organizations which do not abide by decisions of the political command.

Israel

Policy on Cease-Fire, Terrorists -- In a meeting with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said military activities between Israel and the Palestinians need not continue but if the terrorist organizations want to maintain the cease-fire, they must stop all acts of hostility against Israel anywhere, and not only from the Lebanese border, Jerusalem radio reported. The Israelis cannot sit with "arms folded" in the face of terrorist activities, Shamir emphasized.

Israeli political and security circles likewise said that Israel still views the cease-fire as valid but reserves the right to react further to terrorist acts if they are not stopped, according to YEDI'OT AHARONOT. While the 9 May raid on Lebanon was another reminder that Israel will not remain passive and will not tolerate violations of the cease-fire, the IDF's present reaction policy will not change and will not be intensified as long as the terrorists refrain from hitting Israeli settlements, the paper added. According to Jerusalem radio, the terrorists have "blurred the red line" by opening fire but not at settlements. Jerusalem circles consider this a planned move, the radio added. On the other hand, IDF radio reported Israeli political sources as saying the shelling along the northern border aimed at killing people and destroying property and was not intended as a mere demonstration of reaction.

Reporting further on the lengthy 10 May Cabinet meeting, Jerusalem radio said ministers voted seven to six against the policy on the north advocated by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Autonomy Talks -- U.S. envoy Richard Fairbanks and Interior Minister and chief autonomy negotiator Yosef Burg met in Jerusalem but failed to solve the question of the location of the autonomy negotiations, Jerusalem radio reported. Burg rejected Fairbanks' proposal that the talks be held in a neutral place, according to IDF radio. Citing "authoritative sources," Jerusalem radio said a likely solution is that Egypt will agree in principle to holding the talks in Jerusalem but that the talks will resume first in Washington.

West Bank -- Because of stoning incidents the military authorities have imposed a blockade on several villages in Ramallah District, Jerusalem radio noted.

Egypt

Egypt opens its arms to the Arabs and welcomes their return to it but leaves it to them to decide the time to do so, President Husni Mubarak said in an interview with ASH-SHA'B cited by MENA. Mubarak said he could not attend an Arab summit if there were no common ground and no diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Arab states. Likewise, regarding the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad, he said he would not go to a state which has no diplomatic representation with Egypt.

With regard to Egypt's differences with Israel on the Tabah issue, Mubarak said he expected the problem to be solved in 2 or 3 months at most.

Saudi Arabia

Published reports that Saudi Arabia has opened an embassy in Cairo are "unfounded," Riyadh radio reported citing a "responsible source." The source said Saudi ARabia was not in the habit of making unilateral decisions concerning the entire Arab world. He affirmed that the kingdom believes Egypt will be able to play its Arab role in full in the near future.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BAKHTAR REPORTS ON INTERVIEW WITH WALI KHAN

LD070612 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0416 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Kabul, 6 May, (BAKHTAR) -- Prominent opposition leader of Pakistan, Khan Abdul Wali Khan who recently visited Afghanistan has said that the Afghan leaders want a peaceful solution of the problems around Afghanistan and convening of round-the-table talks.

In an interview to a BBC correspondent, the leader of the National Democratic Party said that he was in favour of a political solution and added that this was exactly what the August 1981 declaration of the Government of the DRA proposed. Wali Khan said that Afghanistan's proposals had three main aspects. First, the parties should sit together and arrive at some agreements. Second, guarantees should be given that there would be no foreign intervention in Afghanistan. Third, after this has been accomplished the Afghan authorities would ask the Soviet troops to leave.

The BBC correspondent observed that Pakistani Government did not favour direct talks because this would be indicating some sort of recognition of the Government of the DRA. Mr. Wali Khan replied that there are two types of government, de facto and de jure and in this sense there was only one de jure government in the region, the government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in India. The government of Zaiul Haq himself was not elected and therefore the question of who recognizes whom does not arise.

The BBC correspondent drew the attention of Wali Khan to one of his statements in which he had said that the Marxist government of Afghanistan had ensured progress for the people. Mr. Wali Khan replied that he would not call the Afghan revolution a Marxist revolution and that the people whom he knew were national democrats and not the Marxists. Wali Khan said that if peace were there progress would be possible. But first there should be peace and then there could be anything else.

Mr. Wali Khan said that anyone in Afghanistan who had a love for his country would support the political solution. Then most of the refugees had come to Pakistan during the times of Hafizollah Amin. Wali Khan said that his informations were that there are certain political parties which are barring the return of these refugees. He added that there were complaints that the government troops of Pakistan on the border were creating obstacles in their return. Mr Wali Khan identified these political parties as being Akhwanul Muslemeen of Afghanistan and its counterpart in Pakistan named Jamat-I Islami.

Only these parties were allowed to visit the emigre camps and no other parties were allowed to do so. When BBC correspondent asked Wali Khan to comment on reports that some Afghan political parties were taking part in Pakistani politics he said that this was exactly what he complained about and added, "The Pakistani Government was allowing these Afghan political parties to address student gathering in the universities and the colleges while Pakistani political parties were not allowed to enter the campuses."

Mr. Wali Khan said that Afghan refugees have the full right to come to Pakistan. They were accepted on the basis of principles of Islam and humanism and the Government of Pakistan was duty-bound to look after them, but they should not have any right to meddle in Pakistani politics.

Replying to a series of questions on his statements that the imperialists were sowing the seeds of discords among the Pathans, Mr. Wali Khan said that the imperialists wanted to perpetuate a state of permanent conflict in the area and to continue the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Mr. Wali Khan said that the USA was not really interested in the political settlement of the problem. "We inhabitants of the border region", said Wali Khan, "know as to who is providing weapons to these refugees and financing them".

When BBC correspondent asked whether the tribesmen did not possess weapons earlier, Wali Khan replied that they did possess these weapons but not the Kalashnikovs and the American weapons. It was unnecessary to go into details, added Wali Khan, because late Anwar as-Sadat himself had confessed that he had sold weapons through the United States for this purpose.

In reply to another question, Wali Khan said, if seen from the point of view of Pakistan the situation is very dangerous, because the policy of hot pursuit has become an accepted policy in today's world. Suppose the provocations from Pakistan continue and the Soviet Union chooses to resort to hot pursuit, what would happen? Asked to describe what he meant by provocation, Mr Wali Khan said that this meant the open support provided by Pakistan to those who are fighting against Afghanistan and her unjustified refusal to hold talks with the DRA. Wali Khan said that Pakistan should not become a bridgehead of aggression against Afghanistan. He stressed the need for the political solution on a regional basis. "Wali Khan said that during his 26 days stay in Afghanistan he did not see any Soviet soldier or tank on the streets of Kabul."

Wali Khan refuted the notion that one reason why elections were not held in Pakistan was the instability of Pakistan. Of Pakistan political parties, Wali Khan said that political parties were banned in Pakistan and the people stood deprived even those rights which they enjoyed 35 years ago, i.e., in preindependence days. He added that it was ironical that it was General Zia who went back on his promise to hold elections in 90 days while the blame was laid on the politicians.

Mr. Wali Khan said that the contention of the government that the elections could not be held without jeopardising the law and order situation in the country was not correct and posed a question whether a government which could not ensure law and order in its five years rule had any right to be in power. When asked as to what political demands he had Wali Khan said that he belonged to movement for restoration of democracy which demanded holding of elections and transfer of power to a civilian government.

Mr. Wali Khan said that he and his wife were not allowed to go to Karachi and there was a ban on the entry of the president of his party in Peshawar. Even for closed door meetings the political parties had to risk violation of the law. How could political activity develop in such conditions, he asked. Mr. Wali Khan said that the people were not satisfied with the present regime. If the claim of the military government that the people supported it, its programme of "Islamisation" and its nominated councils then why could not it allow the people to express their opinion.

KARMAL GREETS CSSR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD090610 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0506 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Kabul, 8 May (BAKHTAR) -- A congratulatory telegram by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politiburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA addressed to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the republic and Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the CSSR has been sent to Prague on the occasion of the national day of that country.

The message said: "The PDPA, the state and the people of the DRA is much pleased by the gains and great successes scored by Czechoslovakia in social, economic and political fields under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and appreciate the foreign policy course of that country which surely helps the joint struggle for peace and progress in the world."

Thanking the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for its fraternal and valuable assistance and support to the DRA, the message voices the hope that the brotherly relations and fruitful cooperation that fortunately exists between the two countries on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and for the benefit of preservation and consolidation of peace and security in the world will further develop and consolidate.

KESHTMAND MEETS WITH GREEK COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

LD102322 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] This afternoon Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers met Roula Koukoulou, member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, who is currently visiting Afghanistan. Topics of mutual interest were discussed at the meeting in an atmosphere of friendship and sincerity.

Karmal Meets With

LD102300 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] During the meeting, which was attended by Anahita Ratebzad, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and president of the Afghan Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization, topics of mutual interest were discussed in a friendly atmosphere and views were exchanged on strengthening relations and cooperation between the parties of the two countries. Roula Koukoulou expressed the solidarity of Greece with the development of the revolutionary process of the people of Afghanistan. Roula Koukoulou has come to Afghanistan at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN RELIEF GOODS -- 5 May (BAKHTAR) -- A plane bringing a consignment of over thirteen tons of relief goods from the Red Cross of the People's Republic of Bulgaria gifted to the Red-Crescent Society of the DRA arrived here today. The goods consist of clothes, footwear, foodstuffs and blankets. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0428 GMT 6 May LD]

ISLAMIC DELEGATION TO MOSCOW -- Kabul, 5 May (BAKHTAR) -- An Islamic delegation headed by Dr Sayed Afghani, general president of Islamic affairs department left Kabul for Moscow today. The Afghan delegation of spiritual and religious leaders will participate in the conference of world religions on banning the atomic and neutron weapons to be held in Moscow. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0440 GMT 6 May 82 LD]

GREEK CP DELEGATION -- (Holan Kolan), a member of the Greek CP Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Kabul at the head of a delegation at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed at Kabul airport by Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization, and a number of members of the party Central Committee International Relations Committee. (Ostal Kashof), a member of the Greek CP Central Committee, is also among the delegation. [Text] [Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 5 May 82 LD]

KARMAL CONDOLENCES ON BEN YAHIA DEATH -- Kabul, 6 May (BAKHTAR) -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA has sent a condolence telegram to Algeria addressed to Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the Repbulic of Algeria on the death of Mohamed Sediq Ben Yahia, the minister of foreign affairs of Algeria. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0435 GMT 7 May 82 LD]

ERSHAD ADDRESSES NATION, DETAILS ACHIEVEMENTS

BK091430 [Editorial Report] Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali at 1300 GMT on 9 May carries an approximately 40-minute address to the nation by Chief Martial Law Administrator [CMLA] Lt Gen H.M. Ershad. The CMLA details his government's achievements in eradicating corruption, bringing reform to the administrative and judicial machinery, implementing health and family planning programs and undertaking a severe austerity drive to save foreign exchange.

Referring to the food situation, Ershad says, with the promulgation of martial law, the country has been saved from starvation. "We have already taken various steps to distribute food grains." He adds: "We want to assure you that we have sufficient food stocks. We have taken effective steps to stabilize food prices." Ersahd points out that his government is maintaining a watch on the supply and demand of food grains and the movment of food grains to deficit areas has been liberalized.

Ershad continues that the main objective of his government is to attain economic emancipation and to reduce dependence on foreign aid. He also mentions his government's five-point program to attain economic self-sufficiency.

The CMLA mentions his faith in the country's journalists and asks them to do everything possible to improve the image of Bangladesh while building people's morale and standards.

Referring to his visit to Saudi Arabia, Ershad says he cordially was received by King Khalid. "I told him about our struggle against corruption and poverty" and King Khalid assured all possible help to Bangladesh in this regard.

In conclusion, Ershad asks everyone to work for the progress of the nation with sincerity and devotion and to cooperate with the martial law regime which is working for the welfare of the masses.

MARTIAL LAW REGULATIONS ISSUED FOR SOME CRIMES

BK101440 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Martial law regulations and orders have been promulgated to mete out appropriate punishment against persons for certain crimes such as abuse of power, deception of innocent people, smuggling of national resources, destruction of property by arson or out of personal enmity or conspiracy and illegal occupation of others' property through intimidation, fraud and deception.

An official handout says appropriate punishment will also be meted out to the guilty person on charges of black marketing, hoarding, profiteering, theft of government property and illegal enjoyment of government's land and property. If the president, vice president, ministers, state ministers, speaker, deputy speaker, members of Parliament, authorities of autonomous bodies, statuatory organizations, members, office bearers of chairman, leaders of political and trade unions or any government official have acquired or tried to acquire movable or immovable property by abuse of power and impaired the economic interest or security of the state, punishment for these offenses includes the death penalty, life imprisonment or 14 years rigorous imprisonment and fine or confiscation of the whole or part of the property of the offender.

If anybody gaining any movable or immovable property either in his own name or in benami [anonymously] even before or after the promulgation of martial law, and if it is deemed to have been gained through illegal means and if sufficient grounds exist that occupation of such property is inconsistent with his known sources of income and if the court of justice is not satisfied with the legality of acquisition of such property, punishment for such act is the death penalty, life imprisonment or 14 years rigorous imprisonment and fine and confiscation of such property.

Punishment for crimes, such as bringing any goods or cash into Bangladesh and taking outside the country illegally, or for tax evasion carries death penalty or life prisonment or 14 years rigorous imprisonment and fine or confiscation of the property of the guilty person either wholly or partially.

The handout further says if anybody destroys or tries to destroy, if by arson or by explosive, any goods, shop, raw material, warehouse, godown, mills and factories and also reduces their values and demands with ulterior motive to do harm to the government, semigovernment, autonomous organizations or any company or commerial establishment or to individual punishment for such offense is death penalty or life imprisonment or 14 years rigorous imprisonment and fine. The whole or partial property of the guilty person may also be confiscated by act.

If anybody with ulterior motive injures or threatens to kill or injure seriously anyone or threatens to kill or inflict serious injuries [as heard] and if anybody threatens to try to set up anyone to lodge a complaint against that person or and by doing so compels that person to hand over signature or seal that could be turned into money, property or valuable resource, punishment for such act is life imprisonment or 14 years rigorous imprisonment and fine. Fourteen-years' rigorous imprisonment and fine can also be imposed if any person, business establishment or organization engaging in blackmarketing with any rationed commodity or commodity received through license or permit or tax exempt commodities illegally and sell such commodities above the higher fixed price.

If any movable railway property found at the disposal of anybody which can be suspected of having been procured illegally, or it can be proved that anybody possessing such property, which he will sell though as locally procured, or if anybody had willfully connived at with others procuring any railway property, punishment for such crime is imprisonment up to 7 years or fine or both.

BRIEFS

FRG AID ACCORDS -- Two separate agreements involving an amount of 68.4 million taka were signed in Dacca on Monday with West Germany for economic cooperation in the agricultural sector of Bangladesh, reports BSS [BANGLADESH SANGBAD SANGSTHA]. Mr A.M. Anisuzzaman, secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, and Dr Joachim Goetz, charge d'affaires of the Federal Republic of Germany, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments. Under one agreement the West German Government will provide fund to the tune of 10.8 million taka for the on-going Bangladesh-German seed development project to help raise the quantitative and qualitative level of seed production and to safeguard food supply in Bangladesh through domestic production. Under another agreement West Germany will provide 57.6 million taka for the Tangail agricultural development project. The project comprising four thanas -- Ghatial, Basail, Shakipur and Madbupur -- aims at raising staple for production, specially rice and wheat and creating job opportunities for landless population. The West German Government will also provide advisory and techical assistance in the fields of irrigation and energy supply towards implementation of the project. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 27 Apr 82 p 1 BK]

AFP: POKHRAN SEALED OFF, NUCLEAR TEST EXPECTED

BK101529 Hong Kong AFP in English 1504 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 10 May (AFP) -- India is about to carry out a thermo-nuclear test at the Pokhran test site in the Rajasthan Desert 150 kilometres (90 miles) from the Pakistan border, the large-circulation weekly SUNDAY said in its latest issue.

The test of a fusion device could take place on May 18, the anniversary of India's first nuclear [word indistinct] involving a....[word indistinct] device in 1974, the magazine said.

The Indian Army has sealed off Pokhran and warned villagers in the region that they could shortly be evacuated, SUNDAY said.

The magazine recalled that recent reports from the Pentagon in Washington said satellite pictures showed unusual activity in the Pokhran region.

MRS GANDHI WARNS WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT

BK080027 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has alleged that the law-and-order situation in West Bengal has deteriorated and the police have failed to protect her partymen. Addressing a series of public meetings in West Bengal the prime minister urged the state government to give up the policy of confrontation with the center. She said this policy will not be conducive to the development of the region and the maintenance of national unity.

Mrs Gandhi warned if the Marxist-led government in West Bengal continues to encourage violence and political murders it will be dealt with constitutionally. She said a strong center is essential to cope with the dangers from across the border.

KASHMIR CHIEF DECRIES PAKISTAN 'ANNEXATION'

BK081400 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir, has termed as illegal and unjustified Pakistan's reported annexation of strategic provinces of Gilgit, Hunza and Baltistan in occupied Kashmir. In an interview with a Calcutta daily, the sheikh described the move as immoral and unconstitutional. Referring to Pakistan President General Zia's statement that these provinces were never part of Jammu and Kashmir, the sheikh asserted that these provinces are a part of the state.

INFORMATION MINISTER SATHE TALKS TO PRC NEWSMEN

BK110905 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Cooperation between India and China in various fields will not only help the two nations but also help other developing countries. This was stated by Information and Broadcasting Minister Vasant Sathe while talking to a Chinese journalists' delegation which called on him in New Delhi this morning. He said the friendship between the two nations will also strengthen the cause of world peace. Thus, we must unite to frustrate the designs of certain powers who have been adopting the policy of divide and rule, he added.

The leader of the Chinese delegation Yuan Chun said both India and China are engaged in nation building. Their aspirations are identical though they have different approaches toward problems.

PRESIDENT REDDY RETURNS FROM IRELAND, YUGOSLAVIA

BK110335 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] President Sanjiva Reddy is back home after an 8-day visit to Ireland and Yugoslavia. He was given a warm reception when he returned to New Delhi last night. Vice President Hidayatullah, Minister of State for Commerce Shiv Raj Patil, diplomats and senior officials were present at the airport.

Talking to newsmen, the president said his visit was very successful. He expressed the hope that he could further strengthen the relations between India and the two countries.

In an informal chat with newsmen on board the Air India Boeing, Reddy said both Ireland and Yugoslavia are keen to ensure that the Nonaligned Movement becomes a success. It is more important today in view of the superpower conflict, he said.

The president said India's high level contacts with Ireland have now been revived and expressed the hope that it will help both countries to work more closely in the international arena. The extensive talks between him and the Yugoslav leaders have brought out the identity of views on almost all issues. This is vital in view of the key role India and Yugoslavia play in the Nonaligned Movement, he added.

INDIA-ALGERIA DECLARATION OUTLINES COOPERATION

PM061555 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 26 Apr 82 p 12

[APS report: "Cooperation With a Dynamic Outlook"]

[Text] Algiers -- A joint declaration on Algerian-Indian cooperation was issued yesterday [25 April]. The text is as follows:

President Chadli Bendjedid's official friendship visit to India gave the two sides the opportunity to have detailed discussions aimed at giving a decisive thrust to cooperation between the two countries in all spheres. The development of that cooperation, based on the ties of friendship which traditionally unite the two countries, stems from their political will to make it exemplary. It takes account of the two countries' needs and potential and meets their development needs. It also falls within the framework of South-South cooperation, in keeping with the principle of collective autonomy and mutual aid, thus illustrating the natural solidarity among developing countries and strengthening the latter's position in the North-South dialogue.

Indeed faced with the industrialized countries' deliberate intention not to relax their hold on techniques and technology in order to permanently tie the developing countries to their status as suppliers of raw materials, the two sides agreed that the Third World countries must resolutely adopt a path which will enable them to pool their efforts, experience and know-how to break this stricture which is the main curb on their development.

The two sides showed consistency in their decision to go beyong the traditional trade arrangements and to set up, in the sphere of their bilateral relations, the structures which they are trying to assert in the framework of the North-South dialogue and which alone make it possible to launch the process which will ensure a real transfer of technology and effective mastery of techniques. In that respect they defined the principles which should guide Indian and Algerian enterprises in the implementation of economic and industrial projects in Algeria and enable Algerian companies to achieve independent production, thus boosting Algerian-Indian relations.

The two sides express their deep conviction that their trade will experience a regular and constantly increasing flow thanks to the boost provided by this new form of bilateral cooperation between them. It is in that spirit that the two countries have laid the foundations for renewed cooperation over the past 2 years -- cooperation whose sphere of application extends to all areas and which was sealed by the first meeting of the joint commission which was held in Algiers in February 1982 and by the signing of a series of agreements such as the scientific and technical cooperation agreement, the marine transportation agreement, the railroad cooperation agreement and the agreement on new energy sources.

The two sides welcome the promising prospects opened up by the start of discussions on numerous projects in such varied spheres as the iron and steel, engineering, electronics, electrical, petrochemical and textile industries and in civil engineering, construction, housing and city planning. They also agreed to exploit the opportunitites available in agriculture, irrigation and land development.

The two sides attach great importance to the development of cooperation in all those spheres. In addition they stress the special importance they attach to the promotion of cooperation in engineering -- a preferential sector for the transfer of technology -- and to the establishment of maintenance bases and small and medium-sized industries which are necessary preconditions for strengthening a country's industrial network.

Practical opportunities were also pinpointed in scientific and technical cooperation. In that connection the Algerian side expressed to the Indian side its great appreciation for the competent and devoted contribution made by Indian experts to the task of national building in Algeria. The Indian side demonstrated its readiness to respond favorably to Algerian needs especially in higher education, scientific reserach, industry, water resources, and agricultural and health infrastructures.

In order to create the most favorable conditions for the development of Algerian-Indian cooperation and to give it a lasting basis, the two sides decided to establish close and sustained relations between the two countries' planning institutions.

The two sides agreed to draw up a program of work for this year to give their cooperation the comprehensive dimension and sound basis required by its dynamic outlook which is aimed at integrating the two countries medium-term and long-term development objectives.

EXPRESS REVIEWS PERILS OF S. ASIA NUCLEAR RACE

BK091240 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 26 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Pran Chopra: "Our Nuclear Nightmare"]

[Text] If some recent discussions in New Delhi are any indication, the current conventional arms race between India and Pakistan will first worsen, and then escalate into a nuclear arms race not many years hence. It is ironic that this prospect should begin to crystalise so soon after the two countries appeared to be so close to discussing a non-aggression agreement. But while the very prospects of peace might have sparked warlike thoughts among some quarters in both countries, quarters whose own interests are best served by mutual tension, the nightmare of nuclear competition between India and Pakistan has begun to look unavoidable even to those who ardently wish the two countries would foreswear the use of force in settling any dispute between them.

Two seminars have been held in New Delhi in recent weeks, one on the general theme of India's security environment, and the other more specifically on India's nuclear options. The participants in both included some of the more thoughtful among our former and present politicians, administrators, academics, journalists, recently retired but very senior men of the armed forces. Some participants had held top positions in the conduct of wars in which India first defeated Pakistan and, the next time round, dismembered it.

While at both seminars there was the inevitable diversity of opinion on nearly all matters, two basic propositions were opposed by no one and supported by everyone who spoke about them. First, India should make it plain to Pakistan, and to everyone else, that next time it is attacked by Pakistan, India will not stop the war at a time of Pakistan's or anyone else's choosing. It will wage it as long as it thinks it necessary for making Pakistan incapable of waging another war. It was contended by some participants that with the help of sophisticated weapons acquired from the U.S.A., Pakistan might gain initial advantage in a surprise attack. If international pressures then brought the war to a quick end, Pakistan would be able to retain the gains. Therefore, everyone agreed that next time India must fight as long as it took it to mobilise its war potential in depth and then destroy Pakistan's offensive capability for good.

The second point of near unanimity was that should Pakistan go nuclear, no party and no government in India would be able to resist the demand that India must go nuclear too. Many participants said so more in sorrow than anger, reluctantly accepting this conclusion as a hard fact of political life. But many others urged it as the logical corollary of the consensus that if there was another war, India must fight it to the finish. They argued successfully that if Pakistan had nuclear weapons, even if only a few, and India had none, then Pakistan would be tempted to try to exploit its greater sophistication in conventional weapons to make a quick grab of some Indian territory, say in Kashmir, and then rattle its bomb to scare India out of making a counterattack.

From this point it follows inevitably that just as in conventional so in nuclear weapons, India must maintain a telling superiority over Pakistan, and for the same reason, deterrence. India's superiority must be so great, and must be seen to be so great by Pakistan, that Pakistan would dare not try any adventures against India. If it is true of a conventional Pakistani attack that it is better prevented than punished, it is even more true of a Pakistani nuclear attack that it is better deterred than rewarded with overwhelming retaliation. It would not be hard for India to absorb the damage Pakistan may inflict in a surprise attack with conventional weapons. But a surprise nuclear attack can cause so much damage that even the subsequent destruction of Pakistan would be poor comfort for India. Therefore, a nuclear attack must be deterred with an even more overwhelming nuclear superiority. But, of course, it also follows with equal inevitability that, just like the two super powers, in a tragic parody the two puisne powers of South Asia will also push each other into the MAD [mutually assured destruction] doctrine of defence: mutually assured destruction as a means of achieving some kind of a no-war relationship which passes for peace.

Exploring the nuclear theme a little deeper, the costs of this inevitable escalation stood out horrendously. Some of the papers prepared for the seminar by the Centre for Policy Research show that the costs, though difficult to calculate, are crippling by any reckoning. The papers do not represent CPR's views. In fact, CPR has none; the purpose of the papers was only to distill present knowledge on various aspects of the subject and to underpin the discussion thereon with this information. But they do bring out, and so did the greater part of the discussion generated by them, how ruinous the costs can be as India and Pakistan continue and escalate their confrontation.

One paper shows that for a not very ambitious nuclear arsenal ("a rather small one," the paper calls it), an enormous cost has had to be borne by France, a country whose example is particularly relevant to India because, as the paper points out, "France had no help from anyone in developing its deterrent," as will be the case with India, too. "Between 1955 and 1980, France spent approximately U.S. $20,000 million to achieve a force of approximately 120 strategic launchers" and was expected to have spent $4 billion more in 1981 alone. In completing its programme for this force through 1995, France will end up with a bill of $60,000 million. To achieve a similar nuclear capability, India would need to spend the equivalent of $75,000 million in the next 15 years because it would have to start from a lower technological base. This means the budget for nuclear defence alone for the next 15 years would be U.S. $5,000 million, or just under Rs 5,000 crore a year, which is equal to the present, significantly stepped up, annual defence budget.

The theoretical calculation is sometimes made that for each billion invested in them, nuclear weapons can inflict more damage on the enemy than conventional weapons can, and therefore are most cost effective. But the papers and arguments presented at the CPR seminar shot down any expectation that investment in nuclear weapons would mean any saving in the expenditure on conventional weapons. No country has been able to reduce expenditure on conventional weapons for the reason merely that it has gone in for their nuclear cousins. And this for the very simple reason that in the given international climate, it is awfully difficult for any country to give a nuclear riposte to a conventional attack and thus become the first country to use the nuclear bomb after World War II.

Even the United States, which had already lost its virginity at Hiroshima, had to accept stunning reverses in North Korea, and that too at the hands of (at that time) a non-nuclear China, and had to accept humiliating defeat from a non-nuclear Vietnam, rather than win either war, as it could have by using the nuclear bomb. Therefore, as long as the scenario of our relations with Pakistan is presided over by war, superiority over Pakistan in conventional weapons will have to be maintained irrespective of the superiority obtained (if it is) in nuclear weapons.

This has enormous implications for India, first financial and then, as a consequence, security-wise. If some friends of Pakistan can keep stoking up Pakistan's arms arsenal, and if India continues to succumb to the temptations of escalation -- and I too do not see what else India can do so long as relations with Pakistan continue to be what they are -- the defence drain on India's economy will continue until first the economy is ruined and then security lost as a consequence. Those who wish to see India weakened will thus achieve their aim better by this indirect means than they could in the past by more direct means.

India faced the same danger in relation to China in 1962 but, fortunately, overcame that; she is not in a conventional or nuclear arms race with China. But India will never drop out of an arms race with Pakistan. Therefore, defence will remain an open wound in the Indian economy as long as Pakistan is able to keep it open with the help of others. That, in the process, Pakistan itself will become a slave of some money-lender will be of little comfort to India.

I wonder, as also does one of the working papers placed before the CPR seminar, whether in the midst of our rejoicing over the Pokharan explosion, or in the midst of the subsequent inaction in nuclear development, we thought the consequences through. If the Pokharan explosion had not occurred, Pakistan would not have been spurred on the nuclear path and a nuclear race between the two neighbours would not have ensured. Alternatively, if immediately after Pokharan, India had quickly assembled a credible arsenal, Pakistan might have been deterred out of entering a race, just as India has not entered into a race with China, knowing that the gap is too large to close.

The contrary view advanced by some Indian experts is that since Bhutto began to talk about a Pakistani bomb two years before the Pokharan explosion, and called it Islamic, Pakistan's nuclear ambitions belong to a content different from and wider than the subcontinental and are not focussed upon India. This logic is too clever by half. The nuclear debate began in India immediately after China exploded its first bomb in 1964. Within a few years it became common knowledge that India had acquired some sort of nuclear capability. A neighbour who wanted to react did not have to wait for Pokharan. If Bhutto chose to call it Islamic it was only to make the programme more fundable by the Arabs, not to reassure us. I find it strange that the same people in India who insist that Pakistan is acquiring the F-16's only for use against India also argue that Pakistan's nuclear aspirations are not India-oriented. The purpose of this sophistry I do not know, except if it be to say indirectly that since its nuclear focus lies elsewhere, Pakistan will not barter away its bomb against India's. Is this an attempt to preempt such case as there may be for a no-bomb pact with Pakistan?

The case for such a pact is, in all conscience, very feeble. But if there is a case it has to be explored with the few years remaining before Pakistan also stages an explosion or whatever else. Once it does, the die will be cast. Theoretically, there will be room even then for arguing that the two countries should reach a nuclear force levels agreement, instead of chasing each other up the nuclear escalator until both fall down dead. But their failure to reach such an agreement even on conventional weapons, in which the problems of trust and the costs of misplacing it are much less, does not augur well.

TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS

BK101550 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] A four-member official Pakistan trade delegation led by the federal trade secretary left Islamabad for Moscow today. The delegation will hold talks on concluding a new barter trade protocol between Pakistan and Soviet Union for the next fiscal year. The federal trade secretary will then go to Brussels after the visit to Moscow, where he will hold talks with the EEC on a new bilateral agreement on textiles.

CHIEF OF AIR STAFF RETURNS FROM ALGERIA 7 MAY

BK080957 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Chief of Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim returned to Peshawar today after a goodwill visit to Algeria. During his stay there he held talks with his Algerian counterpart on matters of mutual interest.

HAQ VISITS AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMP NEAR QUETTA

BK101600 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that Pakistan will continue to provide relief to the Afghan refugees until they return to their homes with honor, dignity and in safety. He said this while talking to Afghan refugee elders at (Panchgui) in Quetta District this afternoon after visiting an Afghan refugee tented village.

The president said Pakistan is looking after the refugees on humanitarian grounds and in the Islamic tradition of voluntarily providing shelter. He said it is our religious obligation to provide shelter to our Muslim brothers, especially our neighbor's brothers, because Pakistan came into being in the name of Islam.

He said the people of Pakistan are making (?sincere) efforts, both individually and collectively, to reduce the hardships of their Afghan brothers taking refuge in Pakistan. He said Pakistan is grateful to the Islamic states, the United Nations and other friendly countries who are cooperating in providing assistance to the Afghan refugees. Pakistan, however, is bearing most of the burden itself.

The president said the government and people are paying full attention to the problems of the Afghan refugees so they can extend maximum and the best possible help to them. He said it is our prayer that Almighty God will bestow success on the struggle of the people of Afghanistan so they will be able to defend their independence.

Many Afghan elders thanked the president for his efforts to find a political solution to the Afghan problem. They said they are grateful to Pakistan for its efforts to reduce their hardships and for its full support for their stand in international forums. The Afghan elders said the Afghan people want to restore the Islamic and nonaligned status of their country.

During his 1-hour visit to the tented village, the president inspected educational, health and other facilities for the Afghan refugees. Radio Pakistan's representative says that a vocational training center is also being set up at a cost of 600,000 rupees, in which the Afghan refugees will receive training in various vocational fields.

THIRD PHASE OF MILITARY OFFENSIVE BEGINS

GF100630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0605 GMT 10 May 82

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] From the scene of Karbal, the center of the Joint Command Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards, the third phase of the pride-inspiring victorious Jerusalem Operation [bayt al-Moqaddas], codenamed Va 'Ali Abu Tabib, began at 2245 [1915 GMT] last night with the grand and ruthless attack of the strong combatants of Islam for the liberation of Khorramshahr, the city of blood and resistance, the city of martyrdom. As soon as we receive the joint communique of the Armed Forces Command of the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Revolution Guards, we will inform you of the progress of the third phase of the Jerusalem Operation.

Joint Communique 18

LD101830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 82

[Joint communique No 18 of the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The self-sacrificing and devoted sons of Islam in continuation of the third phase of the Jerusalem Operation [bayt al-Moqaddas] are still waging their battle against the Ba'thist aggressors.

The combatants of Islam, who are ready to give their lives, managed to destroy large parts of the aggressive and deceived forces. This morning they managed to bring under their complete control the important region of Shalamcheh, which had been occupied by the aggressive forces, and to deal other heavy blows at the Saddamists.

During last night's and today's operations, numerous losses were inflicted upon the enemy. The combatants of Islam managed to smash completely the Iraqi 90th Infantry Brigade.

Furthermore, during today's clashes, heavy losses and blows were inflicted on the 48th Infantry Brigade and on the 10th Armored Brigade. The forces of Islam completely destroyed the (Al-Mansur) tank battalion of the Iraqi 10th Armored Brigade. It should be noted that this brigade possesses the advanced T-72 tanks, some of which have been seized intact by the forces of Islam.

During the clashes carried out last night and today our forces have destroyed more than 100 tanks and personnel carriers of the enemy.

A number of soldiers and officers of the Iraqi Army, who have realized the truth of the forces of Islam, this afternoon joined Islam's front and came under the protection of the faithful and committed forces of the Islamic Republic; our brothers warmly welcomed these brothers.

This morning another intruding aircraft of the Iraqi Army was downed by the vigilant combatants of the Islamic republic. Twenty-five enemy aircraft have been downed since the beginning of the Jerusalem Operation.

We once again ask all Muslim and honorable Iraqi soldiers and officers, who have realized Saddam's crimes and the truth of the forces defending the Islamic Republic, to join the forces of Islam and save themselves from certain destruction.

The third phase of the Jerusalem Operation is still continuing with the complete coordination of the self-sacrificing forces of the revolution guards corps and the brave heroes of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward specified targets to the west and northwest of Khorramshahr.

With hope for the Islamic combatants' final victory and the liberation of Jerusalem from invading Zionism,

[Signed] The Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Joint Staff Communique 897

LD101756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 82

[Communique No 897 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] During the past 24 hours in the west of the country our fighting units inflicted effective blows on the aggressive forces of Saddam. In Sumar our forces, by opening artillery and Katyusha weapons fire, set fire to an enemy vehicle parking area and destroyed 5 war (?vehicles) and killed 11 Iraqi soldiers. In Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region, as a result of artillery fire of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at enemy supply routes and positions, enemy activities were ended, some Iraqi ammunition and a few observation posts were destroyed and a number of Saddam soldiers were killed or wounded.

In Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, the brave tribal fighters defended their positions and opened fire on enemy concentrations, inflicting losses and casualties on them. In Nowsud front, the exchange of fire continued and the forces of Islam, firing at the Tavileh Heights and Higher and Lower (Shushmir) destroyed six enemy foxholes and trenches.

In Abadan region the naval units of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed three trenches, three observation posts, two concentration points and one enemy ammunition depot.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FAO REACH IRAQI RADAR STATION DESTROYED

LD102058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] The heroic rangers and marines of the navy have destroyed the enemy radar station on the Fao Reach. An informed military source reported to IRNA: The enemy radar station in (Ra's al-Bisheh) on the Fao Reach was of major importance to the Ba'thist mercenaries as it controlled all our movements and traffic. This morning, the heroic rangers and marines of the navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a brave and heroic operation, destroyed this enemy radar station.

SEVERAL MILITARY POSTS SET UP IN KHUZESTAN

LD101912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] According to a report by IRNA, following the advance of combatants of Islam in the conquered lands, several posts were set up by the gendarmerie brothers in various regions in Khuzestan to consolidate captured positions. These posts are: (Jufayr), (Yazd-e Now), (Kian Dasht), (Sasan), (Ashkan), (Barzegar), (Khatami) and (Shahab).

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES GUARDS CORPS PERSONNEL

LD101122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Principal members of the Information Unit of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps were received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and commander in chief. At the meeting the imam of the umma addressed the members saying:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Everything you see today is out of the ordinary. Everything taking place in the cities and on the battlefronts is due to the blessing of Almighty God. Note how, despite all their weapons and great numbers, the forces of blasphemy are being defeated by our small numbers. All this is only because of the fear which God has created in the hearts of our enemies. In the early Islamic era, the forces of blasphemy were so frightened of the Muslims that, despite all their equipment, they would either surrender or flee. The situation in Iran today is similar. Wherever the name of a guard is mentioned our enemies, both the hypocrites and the forces of Saddam, become really frightened. As for those residing abroad, they too are afraid of our guards in Iran.

At this point it is necessary to advise you on one particular point: Maintain your unity and cohesion. You must bear in mind that any dispute or clash emanates from within man; that any unity and cohesion come from God. I hope you remain strong and move forward. Rest assured that you are victorious. God bless you.

MAR'ASHI-NAJAFI URGES 'HOLY PLACES' BE LIBERATED

LD101244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpt] According to a Central News Unit report, following the valiant Islamic forces' victory over the desperate enemy, resulting in the liberation and mopping up of most of the occupied territory from the remnants of the Ba'thist mercenaries, the following message was forwarded by Grand Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi to Imam Khomeyni, the great leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In his exalted name. To the esteemed and eminent leader of the Islamic revolution, His Excellency Ayatollah Khomeyni: While expressing my greetings to you and enquiring after your health, I congratulate you on the news reports concerning the continuing victories achieved by the courageous Army of the Islamic Republic as well as by our brothers in the mobilization and other security and military forces on the battlefronts. The telling blows dealt by these dear ones to the aggressive Ba'thists, the liberation of most of the occupied territories in Khuzestan, launched under the codename of Amir al-Mo'menin should also be a matter for congratulating all Iranian Muslims, and particularly the families of the martyrs who died during this imposed war.

No doubt our powerful brothers, receiving their inspirations from your eminent threshold and thoughts, will not stop until they have liberated the holy places [masharef-e mosharrafeh] from the oppressive Ba'thists and having advanced toward Jerusalem [bayt al-moqaddas] with the help of God and the blessing of the hidden imam, they will remove this cancer of Zionism from the heart of Islamic countries.

[Signed] Shahabeddin Hoseyni Mar'ashi'Najafi, 10 May

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ADDRESSES ARAB NATION

LD101218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 May 82

[Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran -- date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Coinciding with the advance of the forces of Islam and the escape of Zionist and American mercenaries from the Islamic homeland of Iran, there have been some dubious activities of Zionist and imperialist circles in the region. As we announced in the first days of the aggression launched by Saddam's forces against the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the imposed war was a calculated Zionist plot to topple all revolutionary forces in the region and to establish the position of the regime occupying Al-Qods [Jerusalem]. Recently, Qabus and Husni Mubarak, two well-known pawns of America and Israel, have raised the flag of opposition to the Islamic revolution and unity with the regime occupying Al-Qods. Under the pretext of supporting the disintegrating Saddam regime, they announced they are prepared to take new and more violent measures on behalf of this regime. Emphasizing that the Islamic Republic of Iran will never retreat from its Islamic and revolutionary stands until Jeruslam [bayt al-moqaddas] and all of occupied Palestine are liberated from the Zionists, we draw the attention of the Arab nation to the following points:

1. Saddam is a Zionist pawn and a dangerous American agent in the region. In order to protect the position of the regime occupying Al-Qods he launched an aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran and has betrayed not only the army and the nation of Iraq but all the Arab nation and has activated the second part of the disgraceful Camp David agreement by this bloody aggression.

2. The unity of Husni Mubarak, Qabus, King Husayn and other American mercenaries in the region against the Islamic Republic of Iran shows how much the Zionists fear the Islamic revolution. Therefore, it would be fitting if the Arab nation asked itself why, for what reason, has the regime in Egypt joined hands with Begin, the famous terrorist, and has sent soldiers, weapons and equipment to the fronts of the imposed war to destroy the towns and innocent people of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. We again stress that we support the policy of peaceful coexistence, peace and stability in the interest of the oppressed masses and Muslims throughout the region. We will continue this imposed war until final victory in order to establish peace and stability for the oppressed.

4. We emphasize again that the regimes of the region in fact determine their future by the regulation of their relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this connection we stress that the expansion of friendly relations with countries which have accepted the reality of the Islamic revolution is not only possible but imperative and necessary.

5. We support the independence of the small countries of the Persian Gulf region against direct and indirect domination which seeks to impose U.S. policies. These countries can count on the powerful forces of the Islamic revolution in their struggle against the domination of the superpowers.

6. We stress that we will always remain by the side of the Iraqi nation in its struggle against Saddam and by the side of the Arab nation in its struggle against Zionism. In order to free the Iraqi nation and Jerusalem [bayt al-moqaddas] we will act according to our legal, international, Islamic and humane duties and will spare no effort to establish peace and stability in the region in the interest of the oppressed people.

[Signed] Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran

OPPOSITION TO NONALIGNED MEETING IN IRAQ GROWING

LD102102 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Mr Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in an interview with today's issue of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC DAILY, in connection with the attack launched by the Iraqi jet fighters against the plane carrying the Algerian foreign minister along with his entourage, said: Considering the existing undeniable documents and [word indistinct] in near future the world will stipulate that this crime was committed by the Saddam regime.

By referring to the fact that Iran is the first country to oppose the holding of the conference of Nonaligned Movement in Baghdad, [the foreign minister] said: Day by day more countries come to believe that the said conference should not be held in Baghdad.

ALBANIAN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 MAY

LD091224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Mr Morteza, [word indistinct] Albanian Foreign Trade Ministry under secretary, arrived in Tehran this morning at the head of an Albanian trade delegation seeking expansion of bilateral ties and trade. The Commerce Ministry under secretary for foreign trade received the Albanian delegation at the airport.

In an interview with our correspondent the Albanian guest said the aim of his delegation's visit to Iran is to promote bilateral relations and trade between the countries. He added that before his delegation's visit to Iran, two Iranian delegations had visited Albania, and the Albanian delegation's visit to Iran is the first of its kind. We hope to arrive at positive results in our talks with Iranian officials.

He added that he will discuss with Iranian officials topics such as the exchange of goods between two countries and, if required, the delegation will sign the necessary agreements for that purpose.

Concluding his remarks, the Albanian Foreign Trade Ministry under secretary said: On behalf of the people and the Government of Albania and as the head of the Albanian delegation I express hope for the success of the Islamic revolution in every field.

Talks With Trade Officials

LD101202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 May 82

[Excerpts] The Central News Unit reports that the Albanian undersecretary in charge of foreign trade who arrived in Tehran leading an economic and trade delegation has met and conferred with Mr Khamushi, Ministry of Trade undersecretary in charge of exports. At this meeting the trade relations between the two countries were discussed and lists of exportable goods were exchanged. According to the same report, the Albanian undersecretary for foreign trade also met Mr Ghanimifard, Ministry of Trade undersecretary in charge of foreign trade. At this meeting Mr Ghanimifard told his Albanian counterpart that our trade program with other countries is based on our Islamic slogan "Neither East nor West," and a foreign trade bill is currently going through the Majlis. We formed purchasing and distributing centers in this connection 3 years ago. In our purchases from abroad we try to keep the interests of the Iranian nation and all the oppressed people of the world in mind -- and this is not just a slogan; we have proved it in practice too.

Then the Albanian undersecretary in charge of foreign trade referred to the situation in Albania after the revolution and said that Albania can have close cooperation with the Iranian Government in trade, agriculture, heavy industry and foodstuffs.

Meets Industries Ministry Deputy

LD101810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, the Albanian deputy foreign trade minister and a delegation of Albanian officials who came to Tehran, this morning met with the deputy minister of industries in charge of legal and parliamentary affairs. In this meeting, the latter explained Islamic Republic of Iran's industrial and commercial policies and, while emphasizing the policy of neither East nor West, expressed hope that the visit of the Albanian foreign trade delegation will have useful results in starting mutual cooperation. The Albanian deputy foreign trade minister expressed Albania's continuous respect and support for the Islamic revolution in Iran and presented some information about the industrial situation and raw materials in Albania. He explained the kind of international cooperation and transactions his country favors. He expressed hope that Iran and Albania will be able to cooperate in industry and energy.

According to this report, the delegation later visited an exhibition of industrial self-sufficiency organized at that ministry.

LIBYANS INTERVIEW OIL EXPERT VOLUNTEERS, DEPART

LD081220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 May 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, a five-man Libyan delegation, which had come to Tehran in order to select Iranian experts and specialists for cooperation with the Libyan oil industry, left Tehran after talking with the first group of Iranian volunteers.

During their visit, the Libyan delegation conferred with 76 of the 176 Iranian volunteer experts and later announced: The Libyan oil industry requires almost all the persons we have conferred with. This delegation hopes the necessary preliminary steps will be taken so the Iranian oil experts can start their work in Libya by the end of the summer.

The Libyan delegation declared that it will return to Tehran to continue the selection of Iranian oil and industrial experts. It has been agreed that a group from Libyan heavy industries will confer with another 39 Iranian volunteer experts, who are specialists in mechanical engineering, about working in Libya.

NVOI URGES VIGILANCE IN RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

TA100855 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 9 May 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Friends of the United States Cannot Be the Friends of the Islamic Republic of Iran."]

[Summary] As we are aware, one of the associates and accomplices, and in fact one of America's puppets in our region, is Turkey's coup regime whose leaders blindly obey the orders of the Pentagon and the CIA. During the entire postrevolution period in our homeland, the leaders of Turkey's military regime have been and are involved in all the anti-Iranian plots by world-devouring America. Therefore, it is natural that from the viewpoint of the Islamic authorities, Turkey's American regime cannot be neutral and the friend of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Turkey, like Pakistan, is one of the main bases of world-devouring America, and the Americans label Turkey as the springboard of NATO's and America's frontline. The United States has scores of military bases in Turkey and thousands of U.S. military experts serving in and operating these bases. Under such conditions the further rapprochement of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the American coup regime of Turkey, and the claim of some of the officials of our country's Foreign Ministry to the effect that Turkey is the most sincere friend of our country indicates at best that some of the authorities lack information about the facts or are ignoring the facts. Even a schoolchild knows that Turkey is dependent on the United States, and that its regime is American to the marrow. Our country's officials cannot be unaware of this fact. It is no secret that Turkey has been transformed into a springboard for the fugitive counterrevolutionaries and dregs of the former regime. Therefore, our country's interests dictate that we be vigilant in our relations with the Turkish regime because Turkey is one of the infiltrating channels of the subversive activities of the foes of the Iranian revolution.

IRNA: 14 SOVIET SOLDIERS KILLED IN AFGHAN BATTLES

LD102058 Tehran IRNA in English 2007 GMT 10 May 82

["Soviets Battered in Afghanistan" -- IRNA headline; placenames as received]

[Text] Mashhad, 10 May (IRNA) -- Some fourteen Soviet soldiers were killed and seven others captured in an intensive clash which occurred early this week between the Afghan Muslim combatants on the one hand and the joint Soviet-state forces on the other, in the region of Kashk, Herat Province. In this offensive eight pieces of light as well as heavy arms were seized by the Afghan mujahideen.

Earlier, in a sudden attack, the Muslim mujahideen had killed four members of the Khalq Party, wounding ten others and setting ablaze a munitions tent in the region of Sar-e Pol-e Menarah, north of Herat.

According to reliable sources in Khorasan Province, the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries smashed a Soviet tank last week. The Soviet soldiers and officials of the Khalq Party destroyed the villages of Shadipetreh and Beshtiri in an air attack, killing or wounding more than thirty-one innocent residents, apparently to compensate for their defeats.

KHOMEYNI'S SON TRYING TO SAVE SHARI'ATMADARI

GF101826 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 9 May 82 pp 1, 22

[Special report to AL-ANBA']

[Text] Iranian opposition sources in Paris say Khomeyni's son, Ahmad Khomeyni, is making intensive efforts to save Ayatollah Shari'atmadari from execution or life imprisonment. However, other influential sources are exercising pressure to impose the severest punishment against Shari'atmadari and Sadeq Qotbzadeh and their supporters.

Meanwhile, AL-ANBA' has learned from reliable Iranian sources that Imam Khomeyni has promised his brother Ayatollah Hasan Yazdanbandeh that the latter will succeed him in the imamate.

The sources said this decision by Imam Khomeyni came after he realized the acute dispute underway between clergymen on his succession and after he felt the dissatisfaction of most of them with the nomination of Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, who has been the one of the strongest candidates to succeed Imam Khomeyni. The sources said: Khomeyni's nomination of his brother to succeed him is supported by his son Ahmad, although his brother is 85 years old.